

# The Emerging Promise of the Routine Sub-mSv Exam: *Just How Close Are We?*

GE Healthcare

# GE Dose Reduction Technology

1990  
single slice

multi-slice

2010  
volumetric

Dynamic Projection Filter

Z-smoothing Filter

Smart-Prep

Collimator Tracking

Auto-mA

Smart-mA

Neuro-Filter

EKG-mA-modulation

Color Code for Kids

Backlit Diode

Collection Cup

Snap-shot Pulse

ASiR

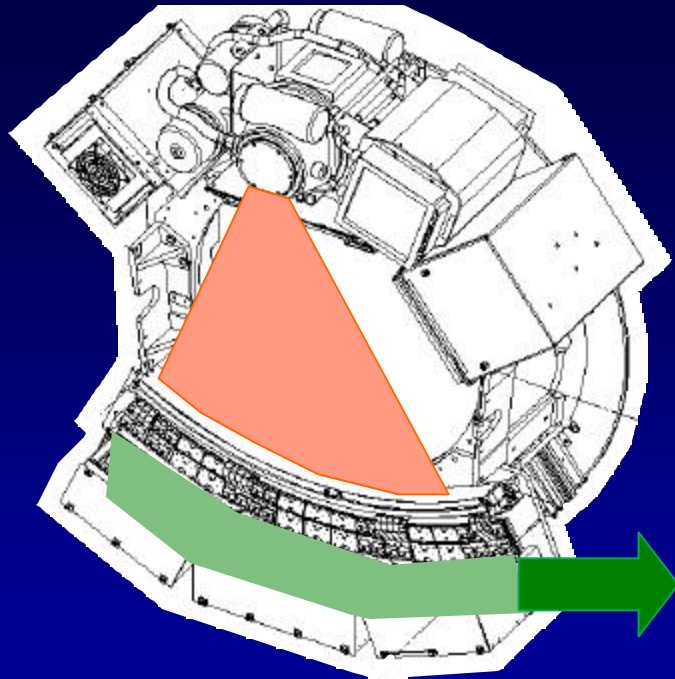
Helical Shuttle

Helical Shutter

MBiR (Veo)

Photon-counting CT

# Filtered Backprojection vs. Iterative Reconstruction



- FBP was used over the past 30+ years
- Closed form analytical solution for speed
- Ignore noise in the system

$$f(x, y, z) = \int_{b_{\min}}^{b_{\max}} \frac{R^2}{L^2(x, y, b)} w(\mathbf{g}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{a}) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(\mathbf{g}' - \mathbf{g}) p(\mathbf{g}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{a}) d\mathbf{g} db$$

- Iterative reconstruction solve the problem in a iterative fashion
- Allows the incorporation of more complex statistical models

$$\hat{x} = \arg \min_x \{L(Ax, y) + \mathbf{a}G(x)\}$$

# ASiR Dose Reduction

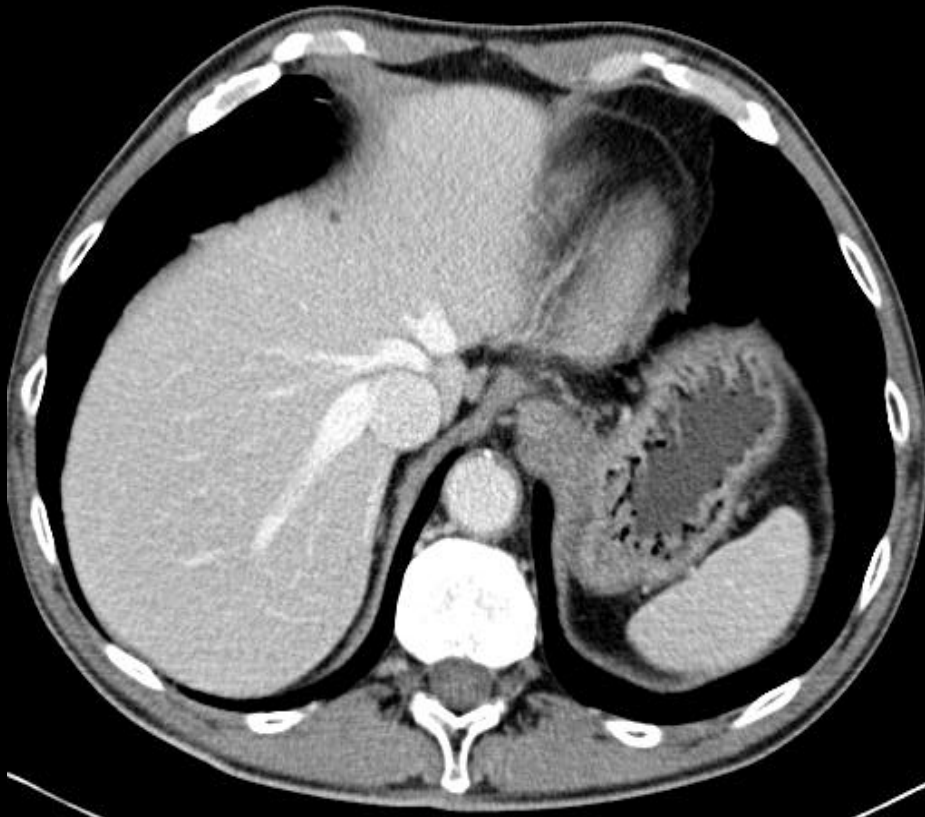
**FBP**

1/18/08

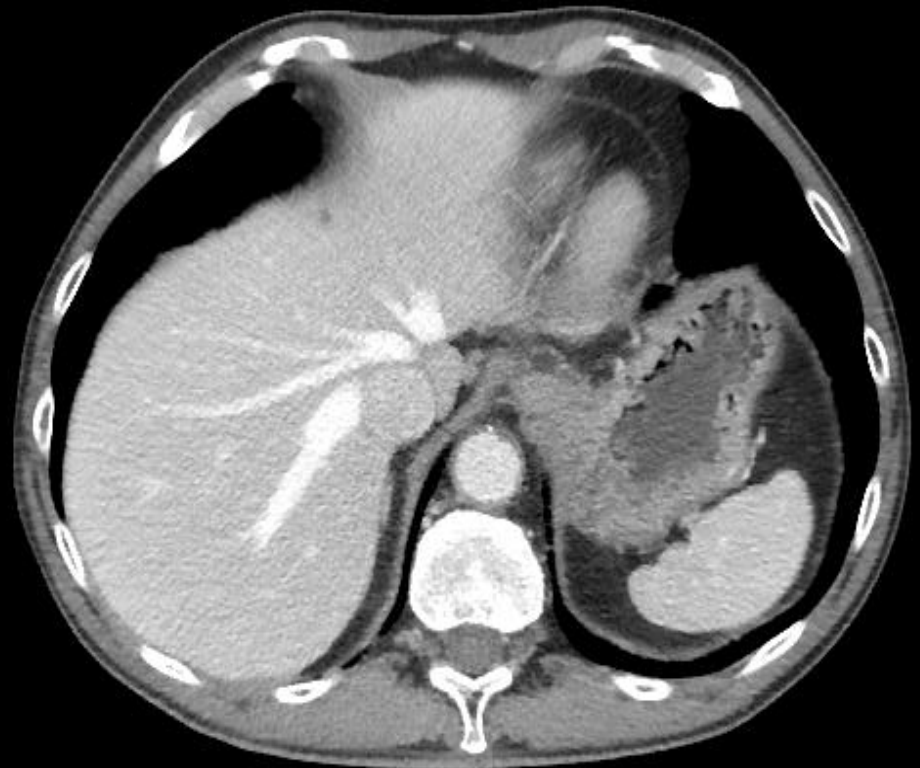
Discovery 750HD

**ASiR**

8/1/08



**CTDI = 19**



**CTDI = 6**



Images courtesy of Dr. Hara of Mayo Clinic, Scottsdale

# ASiR Dose Reduction

FBP



**CTDI = 14.28**

ASiR

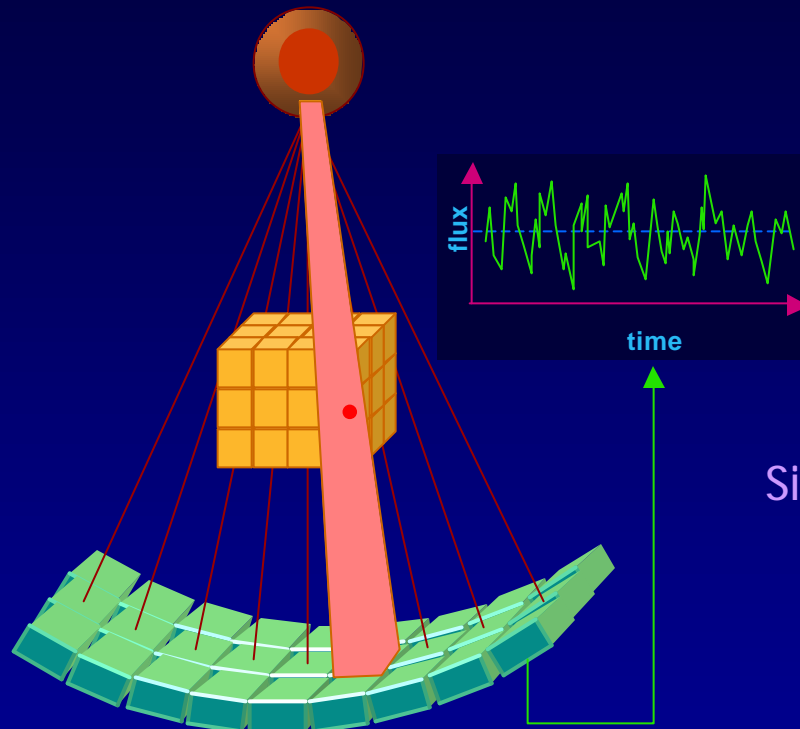


**CTDI = 4.95**

# Iterative Reconstruction

- Iterative reconstruction technology offers significant dose reduction without compromising image quality.
- Since its introduction a few years ago, ASiR has been available:
  - Discovery CT750 HD: available since 2008
  - LightSpeed VCT: available since 2009
  - BrightSpeed Elite: available outside US since 2009
  - Discovery CT590 RT: 510k pending, available outside US since 2010
  - Optima CT660: 510k pending, available outside US since 2010
  - Optima CT580: 510k pending, available outside US since 2010
- Can we bring iterative reconstruction technology to the next level?

# Filtered Backprojection vs. Model-based Iterative Reconstruction



## FBP

## MBIR (Veo)

Point Focal Spot	→	Real Focal Spot
Point Detector	→	Real Detector
Point Voxel	→	Cubic Voxel
Pencil Beam	→	Broad Beam
Perfect Sample	→	Statistical Model
Line Integral	→	Physics Model
Simple Calculation	→	Complex Computation

Simplicity → Image Quality

$$f(x, y, z) = \int_{b_{\min}}^{b_{\max}} \frac{R^2}{L^2(x, y, b)} w(g, b, a) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(g' - g) p(g, b, a) dg' db$$

$$\hat{x} = \arg \min_x \{L(Ax, y) + aG(x)\}$$



# MBIR technology development

Strong collaborations feed innovation cycle

Technology development



Clinical feedback



**Duke**Medicine



MASSACHUSETTS  
GENERAL HOSPITAL



MAYO CLINIC

Froedtert &

MEDICAL  
COLLEGE of  
WISCONSIN

UW Medicine



THE UNIVERSITY of TEXAS  
MEDICAL SCHOOL  
AT HOUSTON



St. Jude Children's  
Research Hospital  
ALZAC • Danny Thomas, Founder

UCSF Medical Center



UPMC  
University of Pittsburgh  
Medical Center



University of Wisconsin  
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE  
AND PUBLIC HEALTH



GE imagination at work

Veo is 510(k) pending. Not available for sale in the U.S.

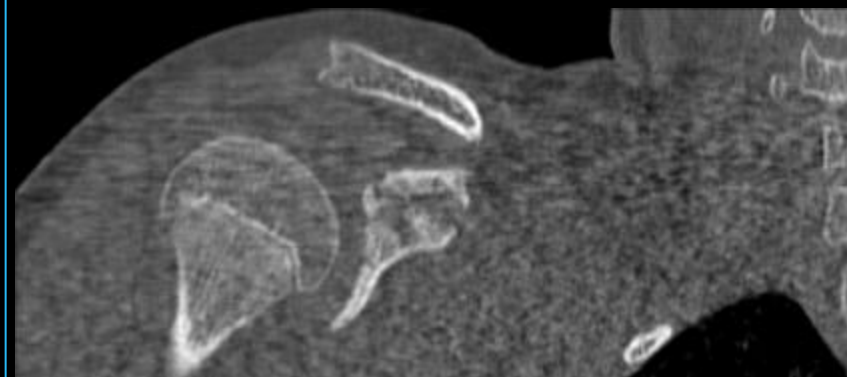


# High Resolution and Low Noise

FBP



Standard algorithm



Bone Plus algorithm

Veo (MBIR)



WW 350 WL 50



WW 2000 WL 400



Veio is 510(k) pending. Not available for sale in the U.S.

# Routine Abdomen Pelvis *dose - 0.77 mSv\**



FBP



Veo (MBIR)



360 mm

# Routine Abdomen Pelvis *dose - 0.68 mSv\**

FBP



Veo (MBIR)



450mm



\*Obtained by EUR-16262 EN, using an abdomen factor of 0.015\*DLP and a pelvis factor of 0.019\*DLP  
Veo is 510(k) pending. Not available for sale in the U.S.



# Routine Abdomen Pelvis *dose - 0.6 mSv\**

FBP



Veo (MBIR)



395mm



\*Obtained by EUR-16262 EN, using an abdomen factor of 0.015\*DLP and a pelvis factor of 0.019\*DLP  
Veo is 510(k) pending. Not available for sale in the U.S.

# Routine Abdomen Pelvis *dose - 0.6 mSv\**

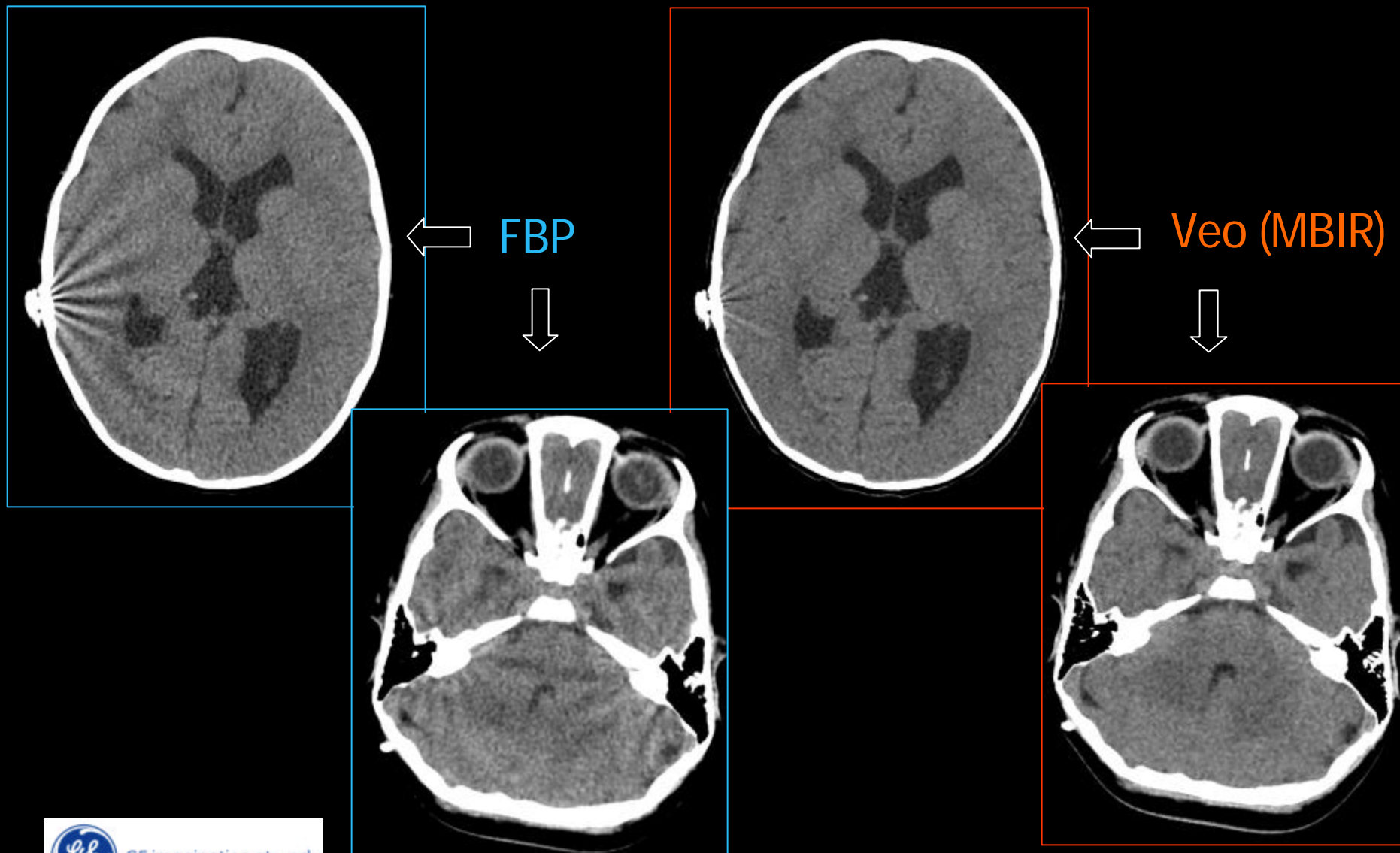
FBP



Veo (MBIR)



# Routine Head *dose - 0.5 mSv\**



Veo is 510(k) pending. Not available for sale in the U.S.

\* Obtained by EUR-16262 EN, using a head factor of 0.0023\*DLP



# Routine Chest CT *dose - 0.09 mSv\**

"Typical CXR effective dose is about 0.06 mSv."

Source: Health Physics Society.

<http://www.hps.org/publicinformation/ate/q2372.html>



FBP



Veo (MBIR)



Veo is 510(k) pending. Not available for sale in the U.S.



# Areas Government Agencies Can Help

- Supporting advanced reconstruction technology
  - SW acceleration
  - HW acceleration
- Supporting next generation scanner technologies
  - Photon Counting detectors (optimal energy weighting, improved energy resolution, zero electronic noise)
  - Advanced scanner concept (inverse geometry, etc)
- Support clinical studies
  - Protocol optimization
  - Multi-center studies
- Timely clearance of FDA 510k on dose reduction technologies

# Conclusion

- Dose reduction has been one of the key CT technology drivers for the past two decades.
- The continued development of iterative reconstruction technology will likely to fundamentally change the operation of a CT scanner (ASiR: 800+ sites global with 5 million patients, Veo: 510k pending)
- Dose reduction is a journey and requires the participation from CT manufactures, CT physicists, CT operators, radiologists, professional organizations, and government agencies.